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## "OPERATION NURSERY" Nazi Underground Smashed By Allies

### For And Against Church Parades

London, March 31.  
Commenting on the decision to alter church parade regulations announced by the War Minister, Mr. Lawson, Canon Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, Chaplain-General to the Forces since 1944 said:

"As Chaplain-General I lead the Padres and we will do our best to teach the Gospel to the troops under any conditions.  
"The Army will set the conditions and we shall do our best in whatever circumstances they decide."

Dr. C. M. Chavasse, Chairman of the Archbishop's Commission on Evangelism, stated: "It has been found that recognition of God by compulsory parades has a beneficial influence on the characters of servicemen. Furthermore, it is not fair when men are herded together to put on each individual the onus of attending worship. It becomes a self-advertisement that he is 'pious'. I think compulsory parades ought to continue in a modified form. The attendance at Church parade should be separated from a remembrance parade."  
The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Barnes, said: "I warmly welcome the War Minister's decision. Compulsory church parades in the army have always been to me indefensible. They tend to bring discredit on religion."—Reuter.

## U.S. Navy Capital Ships For The Junkpile

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31.  
THE U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF TWO BATTLESHIPS AND EIGHT CRUISERS, AS THE RESULT OF THE \$2,000,000,000 NAVY BUDGET SLASH. THE SHIPS THAT ARE PRESUMABLY HEADED FOR THE JUNK-PILE COST ABOUT \$135,000,000 TOTAL, AND COLLECTIVELY ARE ABOUT 140,000 TONS.  
THE BUDGET BUREAU'S ACTION WAS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, AND TRIMS THE NAVY'S ORIGINAL REQUEST FOR \$6,325,000,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1, TO \$3,960,000,000. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FORRESTAL, WITH PLANS FOR A POST-WAR FLEET, HURRIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO PROTEST THE ACTION. RESTORATIONS TO THE REQUEST FIGURE AFTER THIS CONFERENCE, MOVED THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BACK UP TO \$4,224,000,000.

Admiral Nimitz and other navy officials protested to the House Naval Committee about the unforeseen slash of the navy budget. At a news conference, President Truman said that there was a misunderstanding and that the budget bureau would explain. The navy's announcement on Friday said: "As a result of the proposed budget reductions two battleships and eight cruisers of the planned post-war fleet have been scheduled for disposal, and the fleet assignment of 13 other warships has been changed."  
The navy spokesman was unable to specify what "disposal" meant, but House Naval Committee Chairman, Fred Wilson, Georgia Democrat, said that the ships were probably intended for scrapping, but added that Congressional approval would be necessary before this could be done.

The two vessels, Idaho and the New Mexico, are both of 1918-1919 vintage, while the cruisers, four heavy and four light, were commissioned between 1929 and 1937.  
In addition, the navy withdrew from the ready reserve of the post-war fleet four battleships of 85,000 tons collectively and nine cruisers, relegating them to the "mothball fleet." The battleships are the Massachusetts, Indiana, South Dakota and the Alabama.

The cruisers to be disposed of are the Portland, Nashville, Cleveland, Boise and St. Louis. The battleships to be built up are the Baltimore, Porter, Gambett, Quince, and the last, completed 1944, these belong to the largest group of cruisers ever built, a single design.

### NORTHCOTT TO RESIGN

Sydney, Mar. 31.  
The Prime Minister of New South Wales, Mr. W. J. McKell, announced today that Northcott has been appointed Governor of New South Wales. To accept the appointment, General Northcott will be obliged to resign the post of Commander of British Forces in Japan.  
(A Reuter despatch on Friday stated that General Northcott, who has just returned from a brief trip to Australia, denied reports that he had been relieved of his command).—Reuter.

### Raid In Trieste

Trieste, March 31.  
Three sub-machine guns, automatic pistols and a number of other arms, including knives and hatchets, were found in a police raid early today on premises of the Communist "cultural circle" in the workers district of San Giacomo, Trieste. It was officially announced tonight. Fifteen persons were detained.  
The raid followed an attack yesterday morning in San Giacomo area on two civil police officers who were robbed and injured.  
The Communist "cultural circle" arranges musical, theatrical, dancing and sporting activities.—Reuter.

## Gun Battles At Some Points

FRANKFURT—MARCH 31.  
GUN BATTLES BETWEEN NAZI FANATICS AND BRITISH TROOPS BROKE OUT AT SCATTERED POINTS IN WESTERN GERMANY YESTERDAY AS AN ESTIMATED 7,000 ALLIED SOLDIERS CRACKED DOWN ON A NAZI ATTEMPT TO REGAIN POWER AND RE-ESTABLISH NAZISM IN GERMANY.  
EARLY REPORTS OF THE VAST DRAGNET THROWN OVER GERMANY AND AUSTRIA SAID FIRING OCCURRED AT A NUMBER OF POINTS AS COMBAT TROOPS, COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGENTS AND CONSTABULARY FORCES SWOOPED DOWN ON ALMOST 1,000 SUSPECTS.

Army officials said that in a number of instances the suspects attempted to resist forcibly as agents broke open doors and shutters in a series of raids which the United States army said broke the back of the powerful underground movement to re-Nazi Germany.  
Wrangling between two factions of the movement tipped off counter-espionage agents to its existence after their cunning leaders, had taken in some American military government officials.

Brigadier General Edwin Sibert, United States intelligence chief, said: "The movement of a long-range plan designed to revive Nazi ideology in Germany was the most dangerous threat to our security encountered since the war. The army officials said that in a number of instances the suspects attempted to resist forcibly as agents broke open doors and shutters in a series of raids which the United States army said broke the back of the powerful underground movement to re-Nazi Germany.  
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### UNDERGROUND

London, March 31.  
Moscow radio heard here said a "Fascist" underground organization had been unearthed in Czechoslovakia, which "maintained ties with reactionary circles in Slovakia and with the Vatican."  
The Czechoslovakian government announced earlier that members of the underground movement had been arrested. —Associated Press.

back of the movement is broken."

### Fuehrer Principle

He said that U.S. intelligence agents discovered the plot just after V-J Day and immediately counter-intelligence infiltrated the organization as members.

The group had two principal aims—formation of an economic structure that would give cover and backing to the second phase which was "a long range subtle influencing of German politics along the line of the Fuehrer principle. It preparation for setting power in any national government of the future," Allied authorities said.

When the United States agents discovered the Nazi activity extending to the Soviet zone they turned the information over to the Russians. Members of the "Bund Deutscher Madchen" (German girls movement) were said to be involved also. The subversive movement was directed against American, British and Russian forces.

Allied counter-espionage agents seized Germans by the hundreds and armoured cars rumbled across Germany and Austria raiding homes and hotels. Those arrested included 200 elite Nazis, comprising an "inner circle."

### Hitler Youth Head

In jail was Arthur Axmann, head of the Hitler youth movement and undercover leader of the entire anti-allied conspiracy. The operation climaxed ten months of secret investigation by American counter-intelligence agents.  
As the war ended, Axmann, 40, was a field commander of the Hitler Youth. He was appointed former Reich Youth Leader, Wilhelm Helldorf, a colonel of the German army, commander of the Hitler Youth in the last days of the war.



### Typhoon

Manila, Mar. 31.  
The season's first typhoon is about 100 miles west of Guam and is moving with undiminished speed and intensity toward the Philippine Islands, the Weather Bureau here reported today.  
The army and navy are planning to send out observation planes, while weary air passengers continue to wait for the typhoon's force to expend itself.  
Winds of 60 miles an hour velocity are in the centre of the typhoon, the weather bureau reports, which indicates that the typhoon's strength and fury are not diminishing at all. It is thought probable that it will veer to the North-West. —Associated Press.

## GOOD NEWS FOR COLLABORATORS IN S.E. ASIA

London, March 31.  
It has been decided by the British Government as an act of clemency not to institute further criminal proceedings against persons alleged to be guilty of collaboration with the enemy in British territories of South-east Asia where no atrocity or brutality is involved, it is officially announced today.

This exception, however, will not cover persons charged with collaboration, whose activities as informers led directly to atrocities—brutality or murder by the enemy.

Where convictions have already been obtained, in the type of case to which the Government has now decided to extend its clemency, persons will be granted and the convicted person will be released.—Reuter.

## NAZIS EXECUTED A BRITISH WOMAN

London, March 31.  
A young British woman was taken from solitary confinement in a German concentration camp and executed by special command of the Secret Police last year. With her facing the Nazi firing squad were two other women. Their dignified courage impressed even the executioners.  
This is revealed in an announcement that 24 years old Mrs. Violette Szabo, missing British parachutist, who was dropped over France by R.A.F. was shot in Ravensbrück Concentration Camp, in January or February, 1945.

The War Office has sent "conclusive proof" of Mrs. Szabo's death to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Szabo, at Barmley Road, Brixton, London.

The letter contains news of the other two executed. The letter details Mrs. Szabo's movements since she was arrested in June, 1944, near Limoges.  
"We have now obtained from an eye-witness news of her fate," the letter states.  
"This witness was the camp overseer, who is now under arrest. Mrs. Szabo, together with two friends, was executed by shooting one evening by special command of the German Secret Police."

The witness has testified that the hearing of these women was of the highest order and greatly impressed all those that participated, and who were present at the execution.

Mrs. Szabo is survived by her four-year-old daughter. Her husband was a French Foreign Legion officer who was killed at El Alamein.  
Violette joined the A.T.S. after training as a commando in Scotland, and volunteered to meet the Nazis in Paris. The A.T.S. dropped her over France with two French officers and one American friend.

A month later she was flown back to England, with important information about German defenses.  
A few days before the invasion she was sent to France again. Her commanding officer, who had been sent to the front, was killed. She was then sent to a concentration camp.

## Hitler Wanted Japs. To Attack Hong Kong

MUENBERG, MARCH 31.  
FORMER NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP TESTIFIED AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL THAT IN THE MONTHS PRECEDING THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK HE EXERTED EVERY EFFORT TO INDUCE JAPAN TO ATTACK RUSSIA IN THE NORTH OR SINGAPORE OR HONG KONG IN THE SOUTH.  
INSTEAD, HE SAID, THE JAPANESE DID THE LAST THING GERMANY WANTED, BY PRECIPITATING UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

He said Germany always considered the tri-power pact with Italy and Japan as purely of a defensive nature and an aid in keeping the United States out of the war in Europe.

Failure of German efforts to "strengthen those circles in the United States which wanted to keep that country out of the war" was one of the primary reasons Ribbentrop cited for Adolf Hitler's decision to attack Russia in June, 1941. He said Hitler hoped to knock out Russia before having to face an Anglo-American blow from the west.

Ribbentrop charged Hitler told him only one day in advance of the invasion of Norway, but he contended the occupied countries were well-treated and that only late in the war, when hostile agents appeared, did "our measures become harsher."

"Good Turn"  
"We have heard claims of Danish and Norwegian suffering under the occupation," he

continued, "but my personal opinion is that we actually did these countries a good turn. We kept them out of the active war and spared them the sufferings and privations."

After Pearl Harbour, he said, Germany found "cooperation with Japan was very difficult. Connections were made from time to time by submarines, but coordination was impossible."

He described Italy, as a weak ally from the beginning, and "we were forced to direct all military matters there ourselves."

He said Hitler considered Josef Stalin "one of the really great men in history" but the Fuehrer had watched Russia's growing military might with uneasiness.

Ribbentrop, nearing the end of his direct testimony, gave the military tribunal his version of the war's history. It was an allegation that all Europe, even Belgium and Luxembourg, was involved in a series of plots against Germany.

British Fault!  
He blamed the war on Poland, on Britain's "aggression" against Germany, which "invited Poland and Denmark to attack Germany."

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### Russian Attitude

"In the winter of 1940-41, Hitler faced this situation," Ribbentrop continued. "England was not yet ready to make peace. We could not be sure of Japan despite the tripartite pact. Italy had shown herself a weak partner. The United States was becoming more hostile to Germany although we were trying to keep her out of the war."

"Russia, despite our non-aggression pact, had shown an attitude giving us great misgivings and Hitler figured he might someday have to face Britain and America on one side and Russia on the other. All these factors made Hitler decide on a preventive war against Russia." —Associated Press.

### SHIP COLLISION

Deal, March 31.  
The Canadian steamer "Queens Park," of Montreal, 7,161 tons, her decks piled high with timber, anchored off Deal late today after a collision with the "Ben H. Miller," 7,219 tons, in a thick fog in the Downs earlier today.  
The "Queens Park" had a wide gaping hole in her starboard bow and was listing to port.—Reuter.

## More Secret Peace Moves

Stockholm, March 31.  
Hitherto secret peace moves in 1939-41 have just come to light here. Revealing the moves in an effort to help Goering in his defence at Nuremberg, Baron Knut Bonde, former Legation Secretary, told of a secret journey to London to see Lord Halifax shortly after the outbreak of war.

"I asked Lord Halifax what would be England's conditions for making peace," he recalled. "Some sort of Polish State. Certain freedom—for the Czechs. We then spoke of Goering and Lord Halifax said: 'Goering is any man in Germany who could make peace if it is Goering.'"

"Lord Halifax's conditions were reported to Goering, who was to give us an answer when he had spoken with Hitler. I received no direct answer."

"In January, 1941, I succeeded in obtaining an interview with Goering," he continued. "I reported this conversation on the same day to the Swedish Minister in Berlin. Goering said he was still interested in contact with the British Government through me, but London was no longer interested."

"How world events turned out in 1941 we all know. Just as we knew that Goering's influence at that time was no longer as strong as hitherto, I returned to Stockholm in March 1941, and could not continue my attempts to negotiate peace."

"Dr. Dahlgerus, Goering's aide, who recently testified at Nuremberg, described his actions as an intermediary between Lord Halifax and Goering in 1939—as the first peace attempt. It was not Goering's last attempt. I am ready to testify to the truth of this." —Reuter.

### THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair, with light winds.  
Temperature: 55-65.  
Humidity: 60-70.  
Wind: Light variable.  
Sea: Calm.



## CHINA MAIL

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### The Acid Test

It is quite obvious that the new machinery of the Security Council is today confronted with a major test, one which will settle whether the new organisation is to be a reality or is to decline into a mere debating society, less effective even than the League of Nations. The League, though usually incapable of action, did at least discuss the gravest and most important topics. Yet the whole point and purpose of Andrei Gromyko's gesture in walking out of the Security Council was to prevent discussion of Iran's complaint. Happily, the remaining members refused to be panicked by the atmosphere of crisis, and have insisted on hearing Iran's case against the Soviet. There are those who say that to discuss such highly controversial issues so early in U.N.O.'s career is to place an undue strain on untested machinery. But this is the test, Iran's grievances, recurrent just the sort of problem that U.N.O. was devised to tackle. Moreover, it is only by getting to work on serious matters of this kind that U.N.O. can establish its authority. Only the timid deplore the raising of disputes. Those who really believe in U.N.O. must regard them as providing no dangers, but opportunities for getting the position of the organisation in the scheme of world politics clarified beyond misunderstanding. If the insistence of Mr. Byrnes and other delegates upon hearing the Iranian case, in spite of the Russian protest, results in a Soviet decision to walk out of U.N.O. altogether, the result would be tragic. But it would be a smaller disaster than that U.N.O. should die a long lingering death. In New York, Mr. Gromyko's action is interpreted as the serving by Russia of notice that she is prepared to wreck the organisation if she cannot have her own way on matters affecting her interests. If that truly represents the situation and the Russians are not prepared to co-operate in a civilised fashion in rebuilding the world and creating a system of international security, it is far better that we should discover that fact as soon as possible. For there will then still be time to make other arrangements for safeguarding the peace of the world. In the past, the Russians have laid great stress on unity by the Big Three as the first pre-requisite of international co-operation. But it is difficult to discover in any of the Soviet's recent actions a contribution to greater unity among the Big Three. There seems to be some suggestion that the Russians feel that, if they can sabotage U.N.O., all matters will once again have to be settled on the Big Three basis. But that would be a most improbable outcome. If U.N.O. should collapse in consequence of Russian chauvinism, the world would assign the responsibility where it belongs, and Russia would almost certainly find herself in a state of political isolation. This is the last thing any intelligent observer desires and the result would be universally disagreeable. Even so, it would be a greater disaster, and disillusionment were vital issues to be pigeon-holed merely because one of the Big Three was involved.

Chungking, Mar. 31. The semi-official Central Daily News yesterday reported that Communist troops have surrounded Harbin in Manchuria and were apparently waiting to seize the city the moment the Soviet forces withdrew.—Associated Press.

The s.s. "Strathmore," which is to carry reinforcements from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom, departed at 10 p.m. yesterday. She is being escorted by a number of British warships, and is expected to arrive in the English Channel in a few days. The ship is carrying a large amount of military equipment and supplies for the British forces in the Middle East.—Associated Press.

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## Japan's Elections On April 10

Washington, March 31. General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, won the first brush with the Far Eastern Commission when the majority of its members agreed to holding the Japanese elections on April 10. The delegates, Sir Carl Berendsen, of New Zealand, and Nikolai Novikov, of Russia, disagreed but did not insist on a formal vote when it came to a test. Most members of the eleven-nation commission are willing to accept General MacArthur's idea for proceeding with the elections.

MacArthur sent his arguments to the Commission in reply to its request to explain why it was necessary to hold the elections at this time.

The Commission also had suggested that General MacArthur make plain to the Japanese that they are free to discuss all proposals for a new constitution, not just the one formulated by the present Tokyo Government and endorsed by General MacArthur.

So far as could be determined, the communication from MacArthur discussed by the Commission at yesterday's closed meeting at the Japanese Embassy building was concerned only with the election issue.

Continuing its policy of secrecy which it has followed since it was organized six weeks ago, the Commission refused to disclose officially what General MacArthur's contentions were.

A brief State Department communiqué following the meeting did not even mention the points of view expressed by Berendsen and Novikov. It said only that "upon due consideration" the Commission had agreed that any action in connection with the scheduled elections in Japan was "unnecessary."

Diplomats familiar with the work of the Commission said that General MacArthur had expressed the view that the election will produce as good a Government as could be expected. They said that General MacArthur had emphasized that his staff had inspected all candidates and ruled out any who were suspected of ties with the Japanese military or wartime Government. They said General MacArthur had emphasized that the Commission had agreed that if an undesirable government resulted from the April 10 elections he would disqualify it and hold a new election.

**Secrecy Protocols**  
Berendsen and Novikov indicated to the Commission they were not satisfied by MacArthur's assurances. The New Zealanders, who had previously expressed opposition to the early elections, emphasized his administration for MacArthur and the way he had carried out his occupation task to date.

However, he reiterated his belief that the elections now inevitable would be won by well-organized groups which controlled Japan during the war.

Newsmen protested against the Commission's secret policy. The Commission had discussed more open press policy but no agreement had been reached so far. It was learned that Berendsen who twice previously had moved unsuccessfully for admission of newsmen to meetings of the Commission had again protested against its secret policy.—Associated Press.

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### Gave Orders For Massacre

Rangoon, March 31. The admission that he gave orders for the massacre of the inhabitants of Kalagon village, which he ordered to be set on fire, was made by Major Ichikawa, the principal accused of the Japanese war criminals tried here today. But, he said, that he was acting on written orders from Colonel Takada, Commander of the 216th Regiment of the 33rd Division.

Major Ichikawa said that he had heard from his senior officers that the villagers were collaborating with British paratroops and supplying them with provisions. Some villagers, he declared, had also been recruited as guerrilla forces.

The object of the Japanese expedition to Kalagon was to protect the rear of the Japanese army and concentrate their main strength on Mudo, near Moulmein, as it was learned that the British would attack the Japanese from the sea while harassing them in the rear.

Asked by Major A. Sturrock, defence counsel, how he justified the killing of children at Kalagon, Major Ichikawa said that there was no other alternative.

He also confessed to the abduction of ten women from the village, two of whom escaped. The women, he said, were to be used as "spies" according to regimental orders.

Earlier the Court President found Nagata of the Kempeitai not guilty and dismissed him. He declared that the eight accused by Ichikawa had a prima facie case to answer on both charges of torturing and killing of 637 villagers. He also held that four Kempeitai accused had a prima facie case to answer on the second charge of killing.—Reuter.

### JEALOUS, THREW HAND GRENADE

Canton, March 31. Another Canton hand grenade explosion, at the corner of Tai Nam and Wai Sun roads, at about 6 p.m. on March 29, injured a woman who had to be taken to hospital for treatment. Chow Chuen-son, a soldier of the New First Army, who was arrested by the Gestapo, said that he threw the bomb in a fit of jealousy when he saw his girl friend walking with another man. The explosion, however, injured another pedestrian.

The culprit is being held for disciplinary action.—From Our Own Correspondent.

## British Film Workers Out On Strike

London, March 31. The British Ministry of Labour efforts to avert strike action by repair and despatch workers belonging to the Cinematograph Technicians Union, who are demanding wage increases, having failed, the Association today began picketing all important centres in the film industry.

These include film studios, newsreel offices, and the main London depot from which film renting companies send their films for collection and distribution throughout Britain.

The move is likely to affect the distribution of the new report of today's report from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which thousands of sportsmen are eager to see. Mr. Tom O'Brien, General Secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Cinema Employees, declared today that he believed the strike line an attempt to wreck the negotiations between the Association and the employers. He said that the Association had agreed to a 10 per cent increase in wages and a 10 per cent increase in overtime pay, and that the strike was an attempt to wreck the negotiations.

## Nanking To Be China's Capital

Chungking, March 31. Major events in April are expected to include:

(1) The reorganization of the Government to include members of other parties, as was decided at the January inter-party conference.

(2) Transfer of the seat of the Government to Nanking, from which it was moved to Chungking in November, 1937. It is commonly believed that April 25 will be the date chosen for the formal re-establishment of the capital at Nanking, but there has yet been no official announcement on the subject.

The task of re-organizing the Government still awaits nomination by the opposition parties and non-partisans of candidates for posts in the State Council and the Executive Yuan. This has been delayed longer than expected. One reason is the insistence, particularly of the Communists, on previous clarification of all points at issue arising out of the decisions of the January conference. The Communists want any understandings here of the issue to be put in writing. Among the points for which they are pressing the national assembly to pass the draft constitution of 1936, with revisions only on the lines already agreed upon by all parties.

### Wrangling Expected

There are indications that the Communists and other parties will not submit their nominees for positions in the Executive Yuan until they know exactly what ministries are to be allotted to them. Bitter wrangling on this subject is expected but nevertheless Chinese circles here predict that a solution will be reached and the Government re-organized by April 10.

Whether this calculation is too optimistic, only events will determine. Another subject on which much wrangling is expected is the division of the 20 seats allotted to the Communists and other parties on the State Council when it is re-organized as the country's highest ruling authority. No agreement has yet been reached on this point, but this is likely to be a less difficult matter to settle than the allotment of ministries in the Executive Yuan.—Associated Press.

Donations to the China Famille Relief Fund started by the "Wai Kiu Yat Po" on March 3 have now reached CN\$44,000,000. The amount already remitted to Chungking is CN\$42,407,000.

## Readers' Letters

### The War Effort

Sir,—Much as I appreciate the desire of Pax Americana to close the correspondence concerning Britain's war effort with his last letter, I feel unable to allow his latest remarks to pass unchallenged.

Firstly, there was no question of my "insinuating" that British aircraft were "par excellence" as he categorically asserted. They were and still are—performance figures, when separated from high pressure advertising, will bear me out. The simple and only too obvious reason why we used U.S. planes was that although Britain produced over 100,000 planes up to D-Day, our colonial air crew training programme was far ahead of production in the early days of the war, and the more aircraft we could put into service the better. As it was, the Tomahawk and Kittyhawk were both considered units for first line service in Europe and were selected to the Middle East and Far East, where opponents were less formidable.

Even the U.S. Army Air Force, at the start of the North African campaign, admitted that they could not put a plane into the skies capable of meeting the Hun on an even level terms. Let alone superior terms. They went to battle in British Spitfires, leave that to America. Said Capt. Butcher, U.S.N.A., Eisenhower's personal aide: "There is a big question mark over U.S. built fighter planes."

With regard to Knightbridge I would point out that it was a battle in which Germany's finest armour was pitted against U.S. Grant tanks.

Now to match a German P.Z.W. MkIV or MkV tank against a Grant, whose main armament was a traverse of 1.1 degree, was a task of no mean magnitude. It was a task of no mean magnitude. It was a task of no mean magnitude.

At a six-hour conference at the Ministry of Defence, Mr. O'Brien said that he and his colleagues were not going to support the leaders of the Chinese Nationalist Government. He said that he and his colleagues were not going to support the leaders of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

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## Atlantic Charter Violated

Washington, March 31. Major-General Patrick Hurley, former American Ambassador to China, today said that he "acquiesced in every principle and every objective for which we told our soldiers we were fighting for. Our solemn commitments of the Atlantic Charter have been violated."

Hurley was speaking before the joint air defence conference called by the National Aeronautics Association. He said "Great nations have shown clearly that they want our money, our production, our fighting support, but they reject our ideals and objectives even after they agreed to them."

Hurley, who resigned as American Ambassador to China after an outburst against the United States State Department last year, said that China alone, among all the great nations, had not repudiated the principles for which the United States fought.

Calling attention to the report that the State Department had "agreed to transfer all our lend-lease property and sell our army equipment abroad for a token," Hurley urged that the United States should immediately repossess all such materials.

He said if we supplied all those weapons to anyone "We should supply them to the police force to be created by the United Nations."

Hurley also said that the American military establishment was "floundering to the point of impotence" and called for action to establish the army, navy and air force on co-equal status in a single department of defence. He recommended also that future military plans should include women as well as men and that military thinking be renovated.—Associated Press.

### Communists Want Americans To Go

Yenan, March 31. A propaganda campaign demanding that American forces withdraw from China is expected to emanate from this Chinese Communist Headquarters very soon. The first hints of this feeling already are being heard, following news that the Russians will withdraw from Manchuria by the end of April. Reports, meanwhile, persist that within the next few days truce teams, including American representatives, will start for the Manchurian trouble zones. Communist quarters also alleged:

1.—The Chinese Government is shipping more troops into Manchuria and soon will have at least eight armies there while only five are stipulated in the national military re-organization plan.

2.—Fighting continues, with Nationalist troops taking several more cities, including Fushun, which is the biggest coal mining centre in the Far East.

3.—Ten ships fully laden with provisions and others carrying munitions have left Shanghai, bound for the north-east, while other ships, presumably American, are carrying troops from Haiphong and Kowloon.—Associated Press.

Following reports from passengers on the 5.30 p.m. ferry from Hong Kong to Kowloon, a Water Police launch was sent out yesterday to search for the body of a European said to have been seen floating in the harbour some 40 yards from the Hong Kong Star Ferry Wharf.

The search, however, proved unsuccessful. It has been previously reported to the Police that an Acting Commissioned Engineer was missing from H.M.S. "Opus" since 2 a.m. on March 27 and was believed to have fallen overboard.

Chungking, Mar. 31. The "Kuo Min Kung Pao," a Chungking newspaper, predicted yesterday that Dr. K. C. Wang, sent Minister of Information, would be appointed mayor of Shanghai, in succession to General Chen Ya-chun.

Dr. Wu was mayor of Hankow in 1932 and 1938, and also mayor of Chungking in 1939 and 1942. He is 42 years of age and completed his education at Princeton, where he received his Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy).—Associated Press.

The Sunday evening feature "Music for All" at the ENSA Star Theatre continues to be a popular attraction and an enthusiastic reception was accorded last night to Miss Ruth Litvin, pianist, who played selections from Beethoven, Chopin and Liszt.

Miss Litvin has a confident touch and her rendering of Liszt's "Venezia e Napoli" was particularly well received.

Also on the programme were the trio of Mr. A. Carmiro (violin), Mr. A. B. Litvin (cello) and Mr. E. O'Neill Shaw (piano) who gave selections from Nelli Gado and Ignatz Ployel.

His Excellency, the Governor of Macao, Commander Gabriel Mauricio Teixeira is expected in the Colony today and will be leaving for Canton by plane later in the day.

To end, I would like to quote from the editorial of an apparently enlightened U.S. newspaper. It was written towards the end of last year, and ends thus: "We are often told that we saved Britain; we are not so sure that it was not Britain who saved us."

D. V. HUNTER.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. YAPP  
Among the arrivals from Shanghai aboard the Haiyang yesterday to join her husband, was Mrs. H. J. Yapp, formerly Miss Harriette Wong.

In the War just ended, Mrs. Yapp's brothers made the supreme sacrifice for the Allied cause against the Japanese. They were often told that we saved Britain; we are not so sure that it was not Britain who saved us.

## FAMINE IN CHINA

Chungking, March 31. Famine and pestilence are plaguing through China's plains already bleached with the bones of war dead. Forty per cent of the 28,000,000 population in Hunan, in central China, usually called the "rice bowl province" are starving, feeding on grass, wood, pulp and clay. In Hengyang, Kiangsi and Linling, in southern Hunan, the Central News Agency reported that families drown themselves wholesale to avoid a lingering death.

Generally speaking, starvation is due to long drought, shortage of funds for fertilizers, farming cattle and agricultural implements and as a result of Japanese destructive activities.

With famine there is pestilence. Bubonic plague has been reported in Mukden and Changchun in the northeast, in Nienpo in Chekiang, in Yunnan and other places in Fukien, in Mongolia, in Kansu, Shantung and Nipetu in Kiangsi and Shantung; small-pox and cholera in Canton. Many people are said to have been left dying due to the lack of doctors and medicines.—Reuter.

### Chinese Troops For Japan

Chungking, Mar. 31. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today confirmed recent Chinese press reports to the effect that China was now prepared to provide troops for the Allied Army of Occupation in Japan.

The Generalissimo indicated that a crack division had been selected for this purpose. He said that preliminaries for the movement to and occupation of specific areas in Japan by this division were now in the process of arrangement with General Douglas MacArthur.

The Generalissimo gave no clue as to the identity of the crack division involved in the move.—Associated Press.

### NOTED SCHOLAR RETURNS

Back in the Colony after nearly four years of war work in China is Mr. L. A. King-hong, noted Chinese scholar and for many years principal of the Government-operated Chinese Middle School.

Mr. L. left for Free China shortly after Hong Kong's fall to the Japanese, and has been helping the Chinese Government in war work ever since. A party is to be held this evening in the Ying King Restaurant to welcome him back to the Colony.

### TREASON TRIAL TODAY

The first case of treason to be tried in this Colony will come up for hearing at 10 o'clock this morning. The accused in the case is George Wong, against whom 38 overt acts are laid.

The Court consists of Mr. Leo d'Almeida C. Castro (President), Major John Black Rito and Major Charles Frank Miles.

The Prosecution will be conducted by Mr. M. A. da Silva assisted by Mr. R. S. Smith. Mr. H. Shing Lo, Solicitor, and Mr. H. L. Kwan, Solicitor, have been asked by the Administration to undertake the defence of George Wong.

## "Operation Nursery"

(Continued from Page 1)

Light a widespread underground movement which has been gradually building up in the British and American zone of Germany. Control Commission Headquarters stated tonight.

In a great silent swoop, following months of patient tracking, they have arrested six leaders of the movement, former members of the Hitler Youth and League of German Girls, who had been selected to reconstruct the German Nazi Party.

British and American intelligence men were set to track down the leaders of the movement, formed in southern Germany and spread gradually to northern Germany and the British zone. All information on subversive activities were pooled as Secret. Services men prepared for "Operation Nursery."

The first blow was struck in the New Year, when many arrests were made in the British and American zones, and operations were directed with complete success.

There is no information about the actual numerical strength of the movement, but the statement said that sabotage and actual violence against the occupying forces was not envisaged.

Network of Firms  
The aim was political and economic. It hoped to establish through its economic department network of firms and business contacts throughout Western Germany, which would be in the good graces of the military government and would be able to provide jobs and money for the underground.

The political section aimed at the rebirth of the Hitler Youth. Among those arrested was Arthur Axmann, Reich youth leader, who was in command of the entire Hitler Youth and League of German Girls. A further round-up is being made tonight by the Americans.—Reuter.

Nazi Warred  
Frankfurt, Mar. 31. Early transmission of the projected raid, the American Intelligence Chief said, presumably warned the Nazis of their danger and gave them time to prepare defence in some line.

The first stories were transmitted for release just one minute after midnight. The stories were released hours earlier in the British zone. However, the raid took place on schedule, he said.



# MR. BEVIN ISSUES A CALL "Leave Behind Methods Of Duress"

## Dorothy Thompson Has Doubts

London, March 31. Doubt as to whether the United States can ease the famine in Asia and Europe sufficiently is expressed in an article in the London Sunday "Observer" by Dorothy Thompson, famous United States journalist.

"I wish I could report that the American effort to ameliorate famine in Europe and Asia was likely to be adequate even with our means, which are themselves inadequate," she writes.

"I do not believe that the American people are indifferent. On the contrary, private organizations, both religious and secular are meeting with great response in their packages. But what between business pressures, unimaginative bureaucracy and a government that neither plans nor liberates, the good will and common sense of the American people are stifled," she writes.

## Proposal For New Agreement

BRISTOL, MARCH 31. MR. ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, SPEAKING HERE TONIGHT, REFERRED TO THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONS. HE SAID: "MAYBE THEY ARE DIFFERENCES OF TEMPERAMENT, MAYBE DIFFERENCES OF APPROACH. THEY MAY EVEN ARISE FROM THE FEAR OF FRESH ATTACKS. THEY MAY BE ACCENTUATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY. ALL THESE FACTORS TEND TO KEEP PEOPLE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND EVERYBODY ON TENTERHOOKS."

"WE WANT TO SEE AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION THAT WHATEVER HAPPENS WE SHALL NOT USE ARMIES TO SETTLE OUR DISPUTES," HE SAID.

"I believe we shall all have to leave behind the method of negotiating under duress."

"Where vital raw materials are concerned that may be the cause of great powers getting into conflict. Then we must establish better machinery to deal with that vital economic problem and not by the old method. To that end we in this country did all

we could to promote agreement on oil. And in that agreement, when it is ratified by the United States, provision is made for powers to control its exploitation and use including the consumers' point of view."

Mr. Bevin said that the position of Greece was difficult. "She lies between two great allies who have different points of view. She is subjected to external propaganda."

"On the point of the Greek elections, he continued: "I was asked for my advice as to whether these elections should be postponed. It was such a serious matter that I asked the Cabinet to look into it with me and we came to the unanimous conclusion that if we gave advice to postpone we should only perpetuate instability and the whole situation in Greece would deteriorate."

"As a result whatever happened under this head, it was clear that the Communists in Greece intended to boycott and upset the election. We think that was unfortunate."

### 19th Century Imperialism

Mr. Bevin said it was believed the E.A.M. would have got many seats in the election.

"They agreed originally to take part and to boycott it. If the party feels that cannot get majority that is not justification for preventing other citizens from exercising their franchise."

"We in this country have had to fight our way through. We fought every election. And tomorrow Greece will go to the polls. I hope she will be her great traditions. If she ignores this effort to prevent her citizens voting it will be a great moral lesson to the world."

The Foreign Secretary continued with references to the U.N.O. Of arguments before the Security Council in New York, he said the basic principle was established that it is improper to negotiate or negotiate to negotiate or obtain concessions by a great power out of a little power by means of occupying the country with forces. It is 19th century imperialism.

"That really must be left behind and I believe the solution will be found and the principle will be accepted that those of us who represent the great powers will not do that."

Referring to the military staff committee of the U.N.O., Mr. Bevin said: "Their general use for military security is a vital thing but it will take some time with the best will in the world for the committee to work out their plans and come to complete agreement."

### Mr. Attlee's Brilliance

Mr. Bevin said he hoped that the tremendous task taken in London on the formation of the Atomic Commission would not be underestimated. It would take time before there was complete confidence.

"What we are engaged upon at the end of a second world devastating war is to try and get into a position in which we will not think in terms of fear or terms of domination but in terms of how to prepare the ground that stage by stage confidence will grow and the world become united in one world organization."

Of the Cabinet mission to India, Mr. Bevin said: "I think it marked a complete change in imperial attitude towards dependent countries, when Mr. Attlee made that brilliant speech on India and gave India her choice to remain in or go out."

"The only thing that compares to Mr. Attlee's declaration backed by the Government was the attitude taken in 1906 by the late Campbell-Bannerman when after the war with South Africa, instead of suppressing their liberties, he trusted the Union of South Africa and headed it back to them."

On the subject of Indonesia, Mr. Bevin had this to say: "I think the new step we are taking in Indonesia with the Dutch and Indonesians to promote a settlement process we are in advance of the times and are meeting the great growth of national feeling that has come up as a result of a new world feeling."

## Royalty At Windsor Wedding

Windsor, March 31. The King and Queen, Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harrowood today attended the wedding at Saint George's Chapel, Windsor of Miss Lavinia Lascelles to Major Edward Renton of the Black Watch.

The bride is the daughter of the King's private secretary, Sir Alan Lascelles, and Lady Lascelles. Sir Alan is a cousin of Lord Harrowood.

The King and Queen and other Royal guests signed the register in the vestry of the chapel. Afterwards there was a reception in the Waterloo Chambers of Windsor Castle, attended by the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family.—Reuter.

## Atom Bomb Test On Land?

Washington, March 31. A test of the atom bomb against simulated land armies has been considered, but the dread possibilities of this have weighed against such a project, leaving it on a highly tentative basis, it was disclosed yesterday.

United States army officials the joint army and navy task force preparing to try out the bomb against warships at Bikini Atoll, in the Pacific, disclosed at a press conference that there has been "some vague discussion, but no specific plan" for a test on land.

Major-General Leslie K. Groves, chief of the atom bomb project, was quoted as saying that because of the "dread possibilities" of the bomb it might be unwise to test it on land, but did not elaborate on this.

It is possible, however, that such a test may be made at some future date, said Major-General Anthony C. McAuliffe.

United States army officials said that among the preparations for the naval test, an array of ground force material mounted on the decks of target ships would include 42 Pershing tanks, guns and ammunition of all type, and clothing. Some of the clothing will be worn by laboratory animals to simulate a soldier exposed to the blast.—Associated Press.

## U.S. Orders Drastic Cuts

Washington, March 31. Drastic cuts in feeding corn and other grains to livestock and poultry were ordered last night by the United States Department of Agriculture as a step towards curbing world famine.

The feeding of cattle is also to be limited and poultry food is reduced by 25 per cent on last year's figures.

Manufacturers of feedstuffs for human and animal consumption are to receive cuts of from 15 to 50 per cent in their corn allotments whilst it is forbidden for both stockbreeters and manufacturers to maintain corn stocks for over 45 days.

The order remains in effect until Sept. 30.—Reuter.

Atlantic City, Mar. 30. Fiorenzo LaGuardia, in his inauguration address as new Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said yesterday he would seek food wherever he could find it, including Argentina, for world relief.

The fast-talking former Mayor of New York city said the people of the world "want bread, not advice."

With a touch of scorn he waved a batch of resolutions passed during the two weeks of the Council meeting and asserted belittlingly, "I want ploughs, not typewriters. I want fast moving ships, not slow reading resolutions."

"The world war one veteran and former Congressman said: 'What is no political complexion and I will buy wheat wherever I can find it.'"

LaGuardia explained, "Our job is to take food where we can find it and to take it to people who need it wherever they are."

He looked at the delegates, "I expect you to invoke" all the power and force of government to break black markets."

Before he consented to accept the position he said he was "assured" of enough shipping by the American maritime authorities.

If the U.N.R.R.A. is unable to secure additional fertilizer, he added, "I intend to ask the War Department not to dismantle all its power plants."

LaGuardia's Council voted unanimously to continue its care of 900,000 refugees from Poland, Russia and Yugoslavia, thus consolidating one of the principal arguments which he made at the London U.N.R.R.A. conference.—Associated Press.

## Bolton Disaster Inquiry

London, March 31. Mr. R. Moolwyn Hughes, King's Counsel, who is conducting the inquiry into the Bolton Football ground disaster, today inspected the enclosure where 33 people were killed and 500 injured during the Cup-tie on March 9. Afterwards, further evidence was given at the resumed inquiry about the day's scenes.

Chief Inspector Thomas Toolill of the Bolton Police, questioned about the record crowd of 69,000, said that he could put that number in the ground again with safety but not under the conditions which existed on March 9.

He estimated that both inside and outside the ground on that day 80,000 were between 85,000 and 90,000 people.

Inspector Herbert O'Gee, in charge of the police on duty, said that when the situation became difficult he hurried outside to try to open the gate to let the people out.

Asked his opinion as to what had caused the dangerous situation, he replied that he thought the people who were coming into the ground had pressed down on the people who were already on the ground.

The court adjourned until Monday.—Reuter.

## Warfare Of Nerves Going On

Middlebury, Mar. 31. Senator Austin, Republican of Vermont, in an address prepared for the Middlebury College Cultural Conference, described American-Russian relations as a "warfare of nerves."

He said: "We have the choice between appeasement of Russia and neutralisation of Russia's fears," adding that "Russia's iron curtain of exclusion, plus her espionage upon her Allies, probably will be met by an offer to share with her our secrets regarding atomic energy as soon as an effective safeguard against the use of the bomb can be established internationally."—Associated Press.

## Germans Not To Enter Jewish Camps

Frankfurt, March 31. Gen. Joseph Goebbels, Jr., United States commander in the European theatre, suspended yesterday authorization for German police to enter Jewish displaced persons camps to make searches and arrests.

The order said that henceforth such activity will be conducted only by U. S. military personnel in the American zone.

The order was issued pending complete investigation of the outbreak of violence at Stuttgart in which one Jew was killed and four injured, during a "black market" raid on the displaced persons camp.

In Washington Congressman Walter New York Democrat said he would demand "summary action" against all U. S. army personnel who allowed German police to raid the camp in the American zone. He declared it was "outrageous" that the harassed people in the camp should have meted to them the same treatment under American authority as their Hitler regime.—Associated Press.

## WORLD WANTS BREAD, NOT ADVICE

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## TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

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## Exaggerated Respect For Red Cunning

LONDON, MARCH 30. A.J. CUMMINGS, POLITICAL COMMENTATOR OF THE "NEWS CHRONICLE," SAID IN AN ARTICLE TODAY THAT HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF UNDERDOGS IN ASIA WILL SEE IN COMMUNISM THE SIMPLEST MEANS OF ESCAPING FROM MATERIAL WRETCHEDNESS.

BUT HE REGARDS THE LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVES REJECTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S PROPOSED AFFILIATION AS DUE TO AN "EXAGGERATED RESPECT FOR COMMUNIST CUNNING AND A LOW ESTIMATION OF THE STOLID LOYALTIES OF BRITISH WORKING MEN AND WOMEN IN THE MASS."

The Communist newspaper "Daily Worker" rejects with contempt the Labour Executive's charge against it of "sabotage" and dismisses the case against it as "fantastic misrepresentation."

It further brushes aside the Executive's charge against it of "unquestioning subservience to the Kremlin" by asserting that the British masses have acclaimed the Communist leaders Harry Pollitt, Arthur Horner and Willie Gallacher as "true sons of the working class."

The "Daily Worker" adds "Hundreds of Communists fought and died in the International Brigade because of their devotion to 'democracy' and warns the Labour Government against capitalism."

"Capitalist Sabotage"

"As Capitalist reaction starts to mobilise against Labour for lasting peace, good wages, improved living conditions and decent houses, the people will have to fight every inch of their way."

"The Labour Government," the paper goes on to say, "blandly ignores capitalist resistance and sabotage on a growing scale. Instead it is too busy looking under the bed for Communist conspirators."

Asserting that the "Labour Party's constitution specifically provides for affiliation," the "Daily Worker" declared that the "arduous tasks before the Labour Government require the backing of a United Labour Government."

Meanwhile the Communist-Labour situation has affected the Parliamentary Labour party. According to Cummings it has silenced some M.P.'s criticism of some aspect of British foreign policy "partly because, of the Soviet action in Iran and partly because of the fear of being known as crypto-Communists."—Associated Press.

SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS

Teheran, March 31. Soviet troops by the thousands, with artillery and truckloads of supplies, were moving eastward today from Kazvin through the mountain passes leading to the port of Pahlevi on the Caspian sea.

Kazvin, former Russian army headquarters in Iran, appeared almost completely evacuated.

Prince Mosaddegh told newsmen today that Premier Qavam "is satisfied with Russian evacuation progress but is anxious for Iran to be free of foreign troops as soon as possible."—Associated Press.

MAHARAJA IN MALTA

Malta, March 31. The Maharaja of Baroda, with the Maharani and their son Mahendra Kumar, have arrived at Malta from Cairo in a special aircraft.

They left Baroda on Wednesday, and called at Raas and Cairo. They are leaving for Britain to observe the holiday.—Reuter.

CARDINAL TIEN RETURNING

Shannon Airport, Eire, Mar. 31. Cardinal Thomas Tien, who is on his way back to China from his recent visit to Rome, left Shannon Airport this evening for New York. Cardinal Tien will stay in New York for about a week as guest of Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

The Cardinal had been held up in Paris for two days due to Aurora Borealis interference with aviation communications.—Reuter.



SHOWING TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

## QUEEN'S

BOMB SECRET STILL HOLD!  
IT'S SECRET WAS ALMOST STOLEN!  
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—To-Morrow—  
"I'LL BE YOUR SWEETHEART"

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THE LIGHT WE FELL IN LOVE?..."

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# BEVIN MAY FLY TO U.S.

## Foreign Secretary's Cable To Byrnes

### Repudiation Of Envoy's Remarks

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. ERNEST BEVIN, HAS CABLED THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE MR. JAMES BYRNES THAT HE WILL FLY TO NEW YORK BUT ONLY IF MR. BYRNES SHOULD ADVISE HIM THAT A SECURITY COUNCIL CRISIS IS THREATENING THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNO FOLLOWING THE RUSSO-IRANIAN DISPUTE, IT WAS LEARNED IN RESPONSIBLE DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE TODAY.

MR. BEVIN'S CABLE CAME IN A FORMAL EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN THE TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE GENERAL ISSUE OF IRAN AS IT WAS AFFECTING THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE UNO.

### ATOM CRAFT OF THE FUTURE

St. Louis, Mar. 31.  
Atomic-powered, specially armoured naval craft for the future were predicted here by an Admiral who proposed that atomic energy should be under civilian control.

Rear-Adm. H. G. Bowen, chief of the navy's recently established Office of Research and Inventions, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

"Ships will continue to sail the seas despite the atomic bomb, but the Navy is faced with a terrific task in adapting itself to radically changed conditions."

He predicted that new developments "vitalize the submarine as one of our most promising naval craft in the time when atomic warfare forces us beneath the surface of the sea."

Of surface craft, he said, "bombs could be made of specially strengthened plate armour to make them less vulnerable to all bombings."

"Increased speeds (from atomic power)," he said, "will be conducive to reducing the possibility of effective bombings. A ship powered by atomic energy will have a cruising radius restricted only by the provisions it can carry." He predicted that warships would need atomic power plants weighing only 100 tons.

He added that the Navy believes "entire control of atomic energy should be placed in civilian hands."—Associated Press.

### Archbishop's Visit To The Forces

Hurn, Hants, Mar. 31.  
After travelling 12,000 miles, mostly by air, in little over three weeks during a trip to the Middle East, the Archbishop of York, Doctor Gurnett, arrived here from Cairo today.

He had been on a visit to the troops in Africa. He visited Palestine, Egypt, Abyssinia and Eritrea.

The Archbishop said he was struck with the welfare and educational arrangements for the troops.

"I feel that both in Palestine and Egypt the troops are showing a great self-restraint in difficult circumstances," he said. "I was also struck with the way in which a large number of the younger soldiers who are now going out there are adapting themselves so happily to the new conditions."—Reuter.

### Prisoners Turned Into Cannibals

Dachau, March 31.  
Lieutenant Jack Taylor, United States Navy, a former inmate of the Mauthausen horror camp in Austria, told the military court here today that he had seen evidence of cannibalism at the camp.

The court is trying 60 former members of the staff of the camp, where, the prosecution alleges, hundreds of thousands of victims perished.

He said that five men would be packed into each bunk of the camp hospital, which were in stables. "The dead would often lie underneath the beds and not be found by the daily check."

He had seen corpses without heart and liver, which, the starving prisoners had eaten. —Reuter.

### KURD ATTACKS IN IRAN

Tehran, March 31.  
An Iranian staff officer told today that communication with division headquarters at Sahand had been cut off by the attacks of the Kurds. He said that the Kurds had been attacking the Iranian forces in the Sahand region.

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Lod Astray By Patriotism!  
"He was received and given a warm welcome by Stalin and the Russian Government and after 20 days returned to Tehran. It would not have been possible in the limited time to eliminate the effect which 20 years of policy had brought about in Russo-Iranian relations."

"It was necessary to give a report of the trends of the talks to the Security Council in New York. For this reason Ala (Hussein Ala, the Iranian Ambassador) brought the case before the Security Council acting in compliance with what had been agreed upon in London."

"At this stage I would like to say that the case is now in the hands of the Security Council."

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Moscow, March 31.  
The English language periodical "Moscow News" today repeated critical Soviet comment on British activities in the Middle East.

"The 'political observer' says that treaties with Transjordan and Iraq enable Britain to keep her troops both in Iraq and Transjordan. He cites foreign press comment as declaring that the 'presence of British troops in Palestine and Transjordan solves the problem of the withdrawal of British forces from Syria and Lebanon.'"

"It is highly symptomatic," he goes on, "that while commenting on Britain's efforts to strengthen her position in the Near East, the foreign press stresses the existence of tendencies to form a 'League of Nations' in the Near East. Attention has been directed to negotiations between Turkey and Iraq that have been in progress for some time, to Turkey's desire for a rapprochement with Syria, and to the fact that the Turkish press openly speaks of the desirability of forming such a bloc."

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point out that Ala in his patriotism is often driven by sentiment and for this reason if certain of his statements were exaggerated it would be realised that this was due to patriotism which sometimes gets control of him.

"Certain rumours have been circulated in the past few days but it will be made known—as the Premier pointed out in his speech—that the Iranian Government and people are bent on bringing about the best possible relations between the two countries and it is hoped that by mutual trust and goodwill this object will be achieved."

M.P.'s in Toheran  
Prince Muzaffar declined to amplify his statement apart from saying that it was an official government statement.

Meanwhile a British Parliamentary delegation, consisting of Mr. Michael Foot (Labour) and Brigadier A. H. Herdshead (Conservative), arrived in Toheran from London today.

These two Members of Parliament have been selected to visit Iran on behalf of their Parties to make independent inquiries into the situation there.

Reuters Moscow correspondent cables that Soviet newspapers today appeared without any mention of the Security Council's proceedings on Iran and Russia, or any comment or editorial reaction to the situation.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND IRAQ SIGN TREATY  
London, March 31.  
The Exchange Telegraph said in an Ankara dispatch that Turkey and Iraq signed an agreement on Saturday.

The Ankara radio, heard here, said the pact was a treaty of friendship and included conventions on extradition and judicial matters. The radio said the treaty contents would be made public after ratification by parliaments of both countries.—Associated Press.

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### BRIDGE NOTES

South took a stab at saving the rubber and found himself making two spades without the book!

West opened the King of clubs, then switched to a heart. South won and led a trump. East winning with the Ace. The heart return was taken by South's Ace, and that was the last trick South won!

She led a club, and West took the Queen and Ace, following up with two top diamonds and a low diamond. South was now down to trumps only, and when a heart was led through, made the mistake of ruffing low.

West over-ruffed with the seven of spades and led the last diamond. And East, perceiving the situation, ruffed with the spade Queen and returned another heart.

By this time poor South was sure the spade Jack must be in the West hand. She therefore ruffed with the eight 2 spades, and West won with the spade nine. East's Jack of spades won the last trick, and South was down to six tricks.

The moral is so clear that we hate to point it out: fear of laying it on too thick: A player who persists in fighting for part scores with a bad hand must expect to get into trouble occasionally.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

8. Q 6 3-  
11. A 10  
D. A Q 10 9 7  
C. 3 7 2

The bidding:  
1. 1c 2c 3c 4c 5c 6c 7c 8c 9c 10c 11c 12c 13c 14c 15c 16c 17c 18c 19c 20c 21c 22c 23c 24c 25c 26c 27c 28c 29c 30c 31c 32c 33c 34c 35c 36c 37c 38c 39c 40c 41c 42c 43c 44c 45c 46c 47c 48c 49c 50c 51c 52c 53c 54c 55c 56c 57c 58c 59c 60c 61c 62c 63c 64c 65c 66c 67c 68c 69c 70c 71c 72c 73c 74c 75c 76c 77c 78c 79c 80c 81c 82c 83c 84c 85c 86c 87c 88c 89c 90c 91c 92c 93c 94c 95c 96c 97c 98c 99c 100c 101c 102c 103c 104c 105c 106c 107c 108c 109c 110c 111c 112c 113c 114c 115c 116c 117c 118c 119c 120c 121c 122c 123c 124c 125c 126c 127c 128c 129c 130c 131c 132c 133c 134c 135c 136c 137c 138c 139c 140c 141c 142c 143c 144c 145c 146c 147c 148c 149c 150c 151c 152c 153c 154c 155c 156c 157c 158c 159c 160c 161c 162c 163c 164c 165c 166c 167c 168c 169c 170c 171c 172c 173c 174c 175c 176c 177c 178c 179c 180c 181c 182c 183c 184c 185c 186c 187c 188c 189c 190c 191c 192c 193c 194c 195c 196c 197c 198c 199c 200c 201c 202c 203c 204c 205c 206c 207c 208c 209c 210c 211c 212c 213c 214c 215c 216c 217c 218c 219c 220c 221c 222c 223c 224c 225c 226c 227c 228c 229c 230c 231c 232c 233c 234c 235c 236c 237c 238c 239c 240c 241c 242c 243c 244c 245c 246c 247c 248c 249c 250c 251c 252c 253c 254c 255c 256c 257c 258c 259c 260c 261c 262c 263c 264c 265c 266c 267c 268c 269c 270c 271c 272c 273c 274c 275c 276c 277c 278c 279c 280c 281c 282c 283c 284c 285c 286c 287c 288c 289c 290c 291c 292c 293c 294c 295c 296c 297c 298c 299c 300c 301c 302c 303c 304c 305c 306c 307c 308c 309c 310c 311c 312c 313c 314c 315c 316c 317c 318c 319c 320c 321c 322c 323c 324c 325c 326c 327c 328c 329c 330c 331c 332c 333c 334c 335c 336c 337c 338c 339c 340c 341c 342c 343c 344c 345c 346c 347c 348c 349c 350c 351c 352c 353c 354c 355c 356c 357c 358c 359c 360c 361c 362c 363c 364c 365c 366c 367c 368c 369c 370c 371c 372c 373c 374c 375c 376c 377c 378c 379c 380c 381c 382c 383c 384c 385c 386c 387c 388c 389c 390c 391c 392c 393c 394c 395c 396c 397c 398c 399c 400c 401c 402c 403c 404c 405c 406c 407c 408c 409c 410c 411c 412c 413c 414c 415c 416c 417c 418c 419c 420c 421c 422c 423c 424c 425c 426c 427c 428c 429c 430c 431c 432c 433c 434c 435c 436c 437c 438c 439c 440c 441c 442c 443c 444c 445c 446c 447c 448c 449c 450c 451c 452c 453c 454c 455c 456c 457c 458c 459c 460c 461c 462c 463c 464c 465c 466c 467c 468c 469c 470c 471c 472c 473c 474c 475c 476c 477c 478c 479c 480c 481c 482c 483c 484c 485c 486c 487c 488c 489c 490c 491c 492c 493c 494c 495c 496c 497c 498c 499c 500c 501c 502c 503c 504c 505c 506c 507c 508c 509c 510c 511c 512c 513c 514c 515c 516c 517c 518c 519c 520c 521c 522c 523c 524c 525c 526c 527c 528c 529c 530c 531c 532c 533c 534c 535c 536c 537c 538c 539c 540c 541c 542c 543c 544c 545c 546c 547c 548c 549c 550c 551c 552c 553c 554c 555c 556c 557c 558c 559c 560c 561c 562c 563c 564c 565c 566c 567c 568c 569c 570c 571c 572c 573c 574c 575c 576c 577c 578c 579c 580c 581c 582c 583c 584c 585c 586c 587c 588c 589c 590c 591c 592c 593c 594c 595c 596c 597c 598c 599c 600c 601c 602c 603c 604c 605c 606c 607c 608c 609c 610c 611c 612c 613c 614c 615c 616c 617c 618c 619c 620c 621c 622c 623c 624c 625c 626c 627c 628c 629c 630c 631c 632c 633c 634c 635c 636c 637c 638c 639c 640c 641c 642c 643c 644c 645c 646c 647c 648c 649c 650c 651c 652c 653c 654c 655c 656c 657c 658c 659c 660c 661c 662c 663c 664c 665c 666c 667c 668c 669c 670c 671c 672c 673c 674c 675c 676c 677c 678c 679c 680c 681c 682c 683c 684c 685c 686c 687c 688c 689c 690c 691c 692c 693c 694c 695c 696c 697c 698c 699c 700c 701c 702c 703c 704c 705c 706c 707c 708c 709c 710c 711c 712c 713c 714c 715c 716c 717c 718c 719c 720c 721c 722c 723c 724c 725c 726c 727c 728c 729c 730c 731c 732c 733c 734c 735c 736c 737c 738c 739c 740c 741c 742c 743c 744c 745c 746c 747c 748c 749c 750c 751c 752c 753c 754c 755c 756c 757c 758c 759c 760c 761c 762c 763c 764c 765c 766c 767c 768c 769c 770c 771c 772c 773c 774c 775c 776c 777c 778c 779c 780c 781c 782c 783c 784c 785c 786c 787c 788c 789c 790c 791c 792c 793c 794c 795c 796c 797c 798c 799c 800c 801c 802c 803c 804c 805c 806c 807c 808c 809c 810c 811c 812c 813c 814c 815c 816c 817c 818c 819c 820c 821c 822c 823c 824c 825c 826c 827c 8



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE  
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FOR EACH ADDITIONAL  
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL  
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD  
PER INSERTION

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Copies are waiting at our  
offices for Box Nos. 23, 33, 36,  
47, 62.

## PERSONAL

GUARDIAN of girl from respect-  
able local family invites bona fide  
proposals from gentlemen with  
view to ultimate marriage. Write  
Box No. 76, "Sunday Herald."

## WANTED KNOWN

NOWHERE ELSE can you see  
for yourself such a magnificent  
collection of "pre-war made" ex-  
quisite carved teak-campor-  
line chests as now shown by  
Mado Elite, 22 Queen's Road  
Central. Also unpacked directly  
from Soochow "Finest" pure silk  
embroidered pyjamas, kimonos  
etc. with "washable" embroideries.  
Seeing is believing!

## PREMISES WANTED

BRITISHER with family requires  
furnished flat/house from June or  
earlier. Write Box No. 74, "China  
Mail."

BRITISH MILITARY  
ADMINISTRATION  
HONG KONGLEGAL BRANCH —  
CUSTODIAN OF  
PROPERTY

## NOTICE

STORAGE OF  
COMMERCIAL CARGO

The public are advised that  
the Chief Civil Affairs Officer  
has authorised the Custodian of  
Property to accept or storage in  
godowns under his control cargo  
of any commercial concern and  
issue in respect thereof Godown  
Warrants in the usual form, in  
favour of the owners, to the  
order of themselves or their  
bankers.

Storage, etc., rates are charge-  
able at 1941 Tariff rates plus  
two hundred per cent.  
Applications for storage space  
should be addressed to the  
Officer-in-Charge, West Point,  
171/3 Connaught Road West,  
Telephone No. 22336.

Storage facilities for Danger-  
ous Goods are very limited.

R. A. WICKERSON,  
Custodian of Property.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS  
LIMITED

## NOTICE

Pending reopening of Kennedy  
Town Praya area to general  
public traffic a temporary 15  
minutes Tramway Service will  
now commence between

KENNEDY TOWN MARKET  
and  
WHITTY STREET TERMINUS  
only

There will be no intervening  
stopping places and intending  
PASSENGERS WILL NOT BE  
PERMITTED TO JOIN OR  
LEAVE THE CARS BE-  
TWEEN THESE POINTS.

From  
MONDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1946  
as follows

FIRST CAR will leave—  
WHITTY STREET 6.45 a.m.  
KENNEDY TOWN 6.51 a.m.

LAST CAR will leave—  
WHITTY STREET 6.45 p.m.  
KENNEDY TOWN 6.51 p.m.

FARES  
1st Class 15 cents.  
3rd Class 8 cents.

TICKETS ARE NOT  
TRANSFERABLE.

Available on the car of  
issue only.

MARKET PRODUCE WILL  
NOT BE CARRIED.

W. F. SIMMONS,  
Acting General Manager.  
Hong Kong, March 29, 1946.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Jardine Engineering Cor-  
poration Ltd. has removed to  
First Floor, No. 14-16, Pedder  
Street.

Telephone No. 30311—  
All Departments

Telephone No. 30310—  
Lift Service.

## NOTICE

## TENDER

Tenders are invited for the  
purchase of the S/T "Cormor-  
ant" (Wu Sha Chung Tui  
No. 2) as she lies on the Slip  
at Honam Mel, Canton.

Tenders should be submitted  
in duplicate to the Consul-  
General, Canton, within 10 days  
of the publication of this notice  
and to be stated in terms of  
Hong Kong Dollars.

## LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and  
Appraisers.

Pedder Building,  
Telephone No. 20224

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have re-  
ceived instructions from The  
Custodian of Property to sell by  
Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 2nd. April 1946

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of the Kwan  
On Godown, Inland Lot  
No. 2751, Gloucester Road,  
Wanchai.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
MACHINERY AND PARTS  
AND

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
SCRAP IRON

The above Premises will be  
open to inspection on 30th  
March 1946, between 10.00 a.m.  
and Noon, and on 1st April,  
1946, between 10.00 a.m. and  
Noon and between 2.00 p.m. and  
4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the  
Conditions of Sale published in  
the Hong Kong (British Mil-  
itary Administration) Gazette,  
dated Saturday, March 9, 1946.

LAMBERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

## SERVICE AUCTION ROOM

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & et  
tacement, French Bank Bld,  
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.  
Telephone 31857

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received  
instruction from the Custodian  
of Property to sell by Public  
Auction, commencing at 10.30  
a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the  
3rd April, 1946, at the premises of

THE CHINA PROVIDENT  
NO. 10 GODOWN,  
THE PRAYA, KENNEDY  
TOWN

70 LOTS OF  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,  
comprising—

Snake Skin,  
Grinding Stone,  
Flashlight,  
Wooden Crates,  
Wooden Cases,  
Chinese Medicine,  
Stationery,  
Pitch,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be  
open to inspection on the 1st &  
2nd April, 1946, between 10.00  
a.m. and Noon, and between  
2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the  
Conditions of Sale published in  
the 9th March, 1946, issue of the  
Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,  
Auctioneer.  
Hong Kong, 1st April, 1946.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Steamer Ready Loading For  
EMPIRE TRAIL about 7th April Calcutta

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4

Commons Attack On  
Former War Minister

London, March 31.  
In the House of Commons debate on the Army and Air  
Force annual bill, Lieutenant-Colonel Rees Williams,  
(Labour, South Croydon) argued that the prohibition  
against British soldiers marrying German or Austrian  
women which the bill perpetuated was contrary to  
common law.

The Chairman, Major Milner, ruled the subject out of  
order. Colonel Rees Williams said he would bring the  
matter up again on the estimates.

The Independent Labour Par-  
ty member, Rev. C. Stephen,  
moved an additional clause to  
provide that a soldier on ser-  
vice in a foreign country who  
became absent without leave and  
who did not surrender or was  
not apprehended within 12  
months should be presumed to  
have been killed on active ser-  
vice if his relatives testified  
they had no knowledge of his  
whereabouts.

The Financial Secretary of  
the War Office, Mr. Bellenger,  
said in reply that such a clause  
would be tantamount to a high  
court decision to presume death  
though in civilian cases seven  
years had to elapse before such  
a decision could be obtained.

Mr. Stephen withdrew his  
proposed clause.  
Mr. J. McGovern (Labour  
Party, Chislehurst) moved an  
amendment to eliminate the  
death penalty and sentences of  
penal servitude over three  
years. He said there had been  
severe and some savage sen-  
tences.

## Sicily "Mutiny"

"There was the outstanding  
case last year when 200 men  
were sentenced for what was  
called a mutiny in Sicily," he  
said. "They were taken to  
North Africa and finally sen-  
tenced to very long periods of  
penal servitude. The late  
Secretary for War, Sir James  
Grigg, gave me a letter in which  
he said that only in one case  
was a man still imprisoned and  
others had gone back to their  
units."

"It turned out that that was  
a completely false statement.  
When challenged in the Lobby,  
Grigg made the amazing de-  
fence that he made this false  
statement out of deference to  
the men concerned and their  
dependants. I received scores  
of letters from men afterwards  
who were in every part of this  
country imprisoned."

A number of Opposition mem-  
bers rose to reply to Mr. Mc-  
Govern's attack on the former  
Minister and Mr. K. W. M.  
Pickthorn (Conservative) said:  
"No Secretary for War had a  
greater sense of fairness and  
justice for fighting men."

The Under-Secretary for Air,  
Mr. Stracey, replying, said  
court martial sentences could  
not be changed without making  
considerable alterations in civil  
law also.

The motion was rejected and  
the Bill read a third time.—  
Reuter.

Anglo-Egyptian  
Talks

Cairo, March 31.  
The British Ambassador to  
Egypt, Sir Ronald Campbell,  
who is to head the British de-  
legation to the coming treaty  
revision negotiations between  
Britain and Egypt, today paid a  
formal visit to the Egyptian  
Prime Minister.

After the meeting, which lasted  
three quarters of an hour,  
he told Reuter that the treaty  
revision conversations would be-  
gin "as soon as possible."

Talks for the revision of the  
1936 treaty will deal with the  
Egyptian demands for the evo-  
lution of British troops from  
Egypt and the "unity of the  
Nile Valley," which involved  
the status of Sudan.

Sir Ronald later today will  
see the Egyptian Foreign Min-  
ister and he is expected to see  
King Farouk tonight. The  
Egyptian Prime Minister is to  
give a dinner in his honour.—  
Reuter.

U.S. Consul-Gen.  
For Shanghai

San Francisco, Mar. 31.  
Officials of the 12th. Naval  
District revealed today that  
they had made transportation  
arrangements to China for the  
new American Consul-General at  
Shanghai, Monnet Davis and his  
family.

Davis will also serve as Coun-  
sellor of the Embassy, with the  
personal rank of Minister. The  
new consul-general left from San  
Pedro aboard the navy trans-  
port "General John Pope" yester-  
day.

David served with the United  
States Legation in Shanghai in  
1935 and 1936. He began his  
career as consul at Port Eliza-  
beth, South Africa, in 1921,  
upon his discharge from the  
United States army where he  
held the rank of first lieutenant.  
His last diplomatic post was as  
American Minister to Denmark,  
from May 1945 to February  
1946.—Associated Press.

NO MAJOR WAR  
FOR 40 YEARS

Prague, March 31.  
There will be no major war in the  
next 40 or 50 years, President Edvard  
Benes predicted before a delegation of  
visitors from the northwest border region  
of Czechoslovakia yesterday. He said  
that none of the great powers "cares to  
risk starting" a war.  
Benes observed that the present gen-  
eration of Germans will not change.  
Consequently he said the borderland must  
be inhabited by the most reliable Czechs.  
He said that world opinion supports the  
Associated Press.

Some Things Russia  
Cannot Understand

(By Eddy Gilmore)

Moscow, March 31.  
Foreign political observers in Moscow are of an almost un-  
animous opinion that regardless of the merits of the  
case, Russia's position at the United Nations Security  
Council can be understood much better here than when  
viewed from abroad.

They feel the U.S.S.R. has  
difficulty in understanding why  
the United States and Britain  
should show such an interest in  
the question of the Red army  
troops in Iran when Britain re-  
tains her troops in Greece,  
Egypt, Indonesia, the Levant,  
Iraq and Palestine and when the  
United States maintains sol-  
diers in China and Iceland.

Russia cannot understand  
why she should not have oil  
concessions in Iran when Brit-  
ain and the United States en-  
joy them there as well as in  
other parts of the Middle East.  
Russians feel the United  
States and Britain are using  
the Security Council meeting to  
apply pressure on Russia and to  
try to embarrass her before the  
world.

Soviet Union observers say  
that they feel the two countries  
are violating the principle of  
"equality of nations" to which  
Stalin referred in a recent in-  
terview. They are also of the  
opinion that the Security Coun-  
cil gave Russia and Iran a direc-  
tive to settle the question  
bilaterally and that this was  
being done but that by bringing  
the case before the council the  
United States and Britain are  
trying to take advantage of a  
legal technicality.

## Not Withdrawn

Although the Russian delegate  
withdrew from the Security  
Council hearings on the Iran  
question, observers are of the  
strong opinion that Russia will  
not withdraw from the United  
Nations or the Security Coun-  
cil.  
It is believed here that Russia  
is "one of the great powers  
which would not leave the  
Security Council or see it  
come to an end."

India Talks  
Under Way

(By Fraser Wighton)  
New Delhi, March 31.  
The British Cabinet Mission  
which has come to India with  
wide powers to negotiate for  
the country's independence,  
began talks with Indian poli-  
tical leaders today.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President  
of the Board of Trade and a  
member of the Commission,  
made the first formal contact  
when he met Dr. Mohammed  
Ali Jinnah, President of the All  
India Muslim League. Their  
talk, which lasted a considerable  
time, took place at Dr. Jinnah's  
palkati bungalow.

The next formal appointment  
is on Monday, when Mahatma  
Gandhi is due in New Delhi  
from Poona. He is leaving by  
a special train to-day, after re-  
ceiving letters from Sir Staf-  
ford Cripps and Lord Pethick  
Lawrence, Secretary of State  
for India, who is also a member  
of the Commission.

Speaking in the Upper House  
of the Indian Legislature to-day,  
Sir Mahomed Osman, a member  
of the Viceroy's Executive Coun-  
cil, said: "The Cabinet Mission  
is here to help us but we have  
also to help the Cabinet Mis-  
sion by trying to come to a  
common agreement among our-  
selves."

"The idea of by-passing the  
Muslim League, which one hears  
so often, should be given up if  
the Mission is to succeed in its  
task."

"The structure of the new con-  
stitution, he added, had to be  
built on the willing partnership  
at least of two communities—  
Hindus and Muslims—and that  
partnership could be in a single  
union if possible or in separate  
unions if necessary.—Reuter.

Tokyo, March 31.  
Crown Prince Akihito left today  
for Hanayama where the imperial  
family planned its first reunion  
since the surrender. Japanese  
sources said the emperor and  
other members of the family will  
leave tomorrow for a 10-day vaca-  
tion at Hanayama palace, where  
they will be joined by the empress  
dowager.—Associated Press.

A denial that General Draza  
Mihailovich, former Yugoslav  
War Minister, had been arrested  
by Marshal Tito's forces was  
made in a broadcast from a clas-  
sified radio station in Yugoslavia  
today, picked up in Salonica today.  
The person, introducing himself  
as General Mihailovich, said:  
"Marshal Tito has circulated  
rumours about my death, profiting  
by the fact that I was ill."  
Tito's plan, he added, was to  
publish pretended admissions by  
Mihailovich and then to announce  
his "suicide."

General Alexander Rankovitch,  
Yugoslav Minister of the Interior,  
announced on Sunday that Gen-  
eral Mihailovich had been in  
Yugoslav hands since March 13.  
Belgrade newspapers on Thurs-  
day published pictures of the  
captured "Mihailovich in custody".  
Mihailovich is alleged to have  
collaborated with the German  
occupation forces by using his  
Croatian guerrilla forces against  
Marshal Tito's partisans instead  
of opposing the real enemy.—  
Reuter.

If Russia becomes firmly con-  
vinced that the United States,  
or any other combination of na-  
tions, is trying to "dominate"  
the organization, the Soviet  
Union may review her opinion  
of the body.—Associated Press.

MIHAILOVITCH  
NOT ARRESTED?

Athens, Mar. 31.  
A denial that General Draza  
Mihailovich, former Yugoslav  
War Minister, had been arrested  
by Marshal Tito's forces was  
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sified radio station in Yugoslavia  
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occupation forces by using his  
Croatian guerrilla forces against  
Marshal Tito's partisans instead  
of opposing the real enemy.—  
Reuter.

Korachi, Mar. 31.  
The Combined Food Board in  
Washington has allotted 145,000  
tons of rice and 1,400,000 tons of  
wheat to India for the calendar  
year 1946. Sir Ramsay, the  
Indian head of the Indian dele-  
gation to the Board, stated today  
on the return of the delegation to  
India.—Reuter.

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